

6

Personal Action Plans: Where to Go Next

In this unit, you will learn

- Who is responsible for emergency management activities,
- What emergency services are available and how to access them,
- How to get specific information about mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery in your community,
- What uses you can make of your emergency management knowledge,
- What the emergency service groups are and how to join, and
- Where to go for additional training or information.

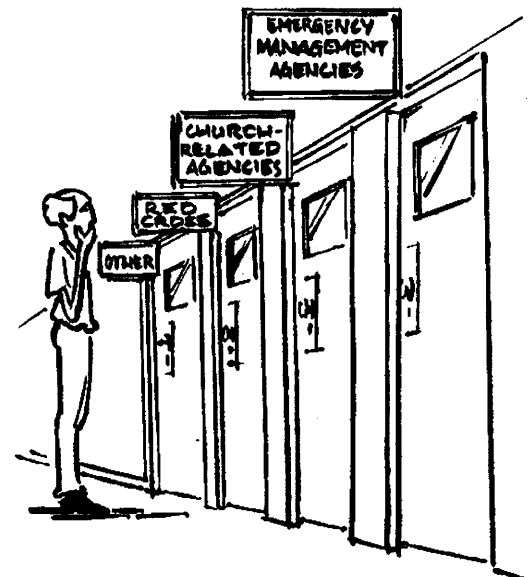
Now that you have reached this unit, you know a great deal about emergencies. You have learned about many natural and technological hazards, and you have made plans to protect you and your family from those most likely to occur in your area. You have studied the risks and dangers from national security emergencies and the plans Federal, State, and local governments are making to help you. You have discovered what actions you can take to help yourself and your family survive a nuclear attack.

Now you may have questions about where to go next. You also may have some real fears or concerns about the dangers around you. You may want more details about the protection available in your community or State.

A course such as this one cannot provide information about preparedness and response plans in specific communities. We can only tell you the general activities that should be taking place. But we can tell you who is responsible for those activities, and where to go for specific information about your community's preparedness.

You may be wondering how to use your new knowledge to help your community. Your workplace, church, or community service organization may benefit greatly from what you have learned about emergency preparedness and protection. Perhaps you are interested in volunteering your services to your local emergency organization. Also, there are many ways that you can use your knowledge. In this unit we will point out some of them.

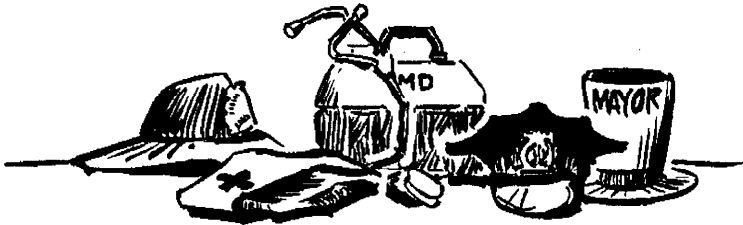
In Unit 1 you learned that emergency management involves a network of emergency programs and services in local, State, and Federal governments. Now that you understand some of the complexities of emergency preparedness, it is time to look at that network again. Your plans will be more effective if you coordinate them with plans in your community. Also, it should be clear that protection against major disasters is not something that you can handle entirely by yourself. You will want to know how to find out what your community considers the major risks, and what is being done to mitigate against and prepare for potential emergencies.



There are many opportunities for you to use what you have learned about emergency management to benefit your community.



It is a good idea to become familiar with your community's emergency plan.



Your local emergency manager works with other members of the emergency management network to implement direction provided by elected officials.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Within any community certain elected officials are responsible for public safety and protection. Some appointed officials also will be authorized to perform certain emergency management duties. The roles and responsibilities of these public officials are important to know. By becoming familiar with the local government structures designed to carry out emergency management duties, including lines of authority, you will know where to go for reliable information and what kinds of information to expect. You will also be better able to find assistance more effectively relating to any of the four emergency phases.

Responsibility for protection of citizens at the local level belongs to the local elected official(s), who may include a mayor, a council, or a board of commissioners, depending upon the political structure of your community. Public protection is only one of many responsibilities these officials hold. Therefore, the job of carrying out local emergency activities is delegated to the local emergency office. The level of protection within your own community is determined by your local elected officials and carried out by your local emergency manager. This individual is your communication link to the emergency management network.

A similar delegation of authority exists at the State level. As an elected official and head of the State, the governor is responsible for the safety and protection of citizens within the State. The governor, often acting under State law, authorizes a State emergency

management office to perform activities for statewide protection and preparedness. Under the leadership of a person appointed by the governor, your State emergency management office guides the structure and support of emergency-related activities within your State.

At the Federal level, *responsibility* for public protection belongs to the President of the United States. The President is responsible for making a disaster declaration before Federal funds are released to aid disaster victims. The President has *authorized* the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to carry out emergency management activities at the Federal level. This agency, under the leadership of a person appointed by the President, coordinates national emergency management activities. FEMA provides information to the President concerning matters of national interest. It also provides information to help the President make decisions about disaster declarations.

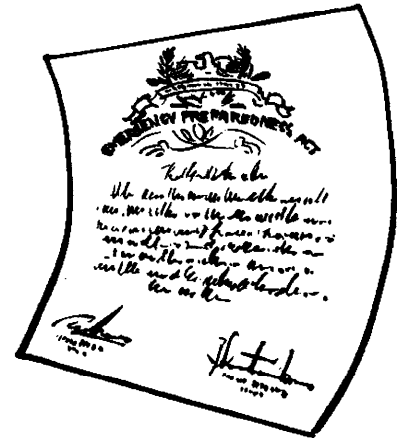
The table below shows the relationship between responsible officials and authorized agencies at three levels of government.

LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL	AUTHORIZED AGENCY OR OFFICE
Local	Local elected official	Local emergency management office
State	Governor	State emergency management office
Federal	President of the United States	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Emergency management needs designated roles and responsibilities to work effectively. You have been learning about different aspects of the system: the dangers, the actions that can be taken, the way the system divides responsibilities, and the responsibilities that you have for your own protection. The system depends on each person making plans and taking action to protect his or her home. It depends on each community to protect its citizens and government to the best of its ability, and it depends on each State to ensure that its citizens and communities are protected. The emergency management network also depends on Federal programs and private agencies to provide resources and emergency-related services to States, communities, and citizens.

Several important programs you should be aware of—most of which provide services directly to State and local governments and citizens—are noted on the tables on the following pages. This information is presented here so that you will know what resources are available to your community officials. For additional information on the services provided, contact your local emergency manager.



Your State has laws that determine how emergency-related responsibilities are carried out at the State level, and by whom.



The President of the United States has authorized the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to carry out emergency management activities at the Federal level.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BEFORE A DISASTER

AGENCY	PROGRAM OR SERVICE	PURPOSE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FEMA	Federal Insurance Administration (FIA)	Administers the National Flood Insurance Program	For flood insurance, contact a local property insurance agent. For building information, contact local building officials or the floodplain building management administrator.
FEMA	Emergency Public Information Program	Provides information to the public about disasters and national security threats, and protective actions they can take to survive.	Contact your local emergency manager.
FEMA	U.S. Fire Administration	As the national leader in fire safety and prevention, supports the efforts of local communities to reduce the number of fires and fire deaths.	Contact your local fire department or emergency medical service.
FEMA	Natural and Technological Hazards Program	Coordinates research and safety programs, including earthquake hazards, flood hazard mitigation, dam safety, radiological emergency preparedness, and hazardous substances.	Contact your local emergency manager for reports and publications.
FEMA	Family Protection Program	Encourages and supports efforts to get citizens, families, and neighborhoods to take immediate actions to increase their emergency preparedness capabilities.	Contact your local emergency manager for reports and publications.
Department of the Interior	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Monitors earthquakes, volcanic action, and land shifts; issues warnings.	Publications and maps are available through regional public inquiry offices. Check your local telephone directory.
Department of Transportation (DOT)		Publishes national transportation maps showing Federal highways, defense highways, and major railroads.	Contact the public information office of the DOT.
Department of Commerce	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Monitors oceanographic activities and coastal erosion; operates National Weather Service.	Publications are available through public information office of NOAA and National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Contact your local weather service office.
Department of Commerce	National Weather Service	Operated by NOAA. Monitors weather and issues public warnings for severe weather and storms, hurricanes, floods, and tsunamis.	Listen to weather reports on radio or television, or contact your local weather service.
American Red Cross (ARC)	Community Education/ Training	Provides information that raises individuals' awareness of hazards and helps them prepare for and cope with disaster.	Contact your local Red Cross chapter.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DURING A DISASTER

AGENCY	PROGRAM OR SERVICE	PURPOSE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FEMA	Emergency Broadcast System and Emergency Alert System	National communications system—warns public of emergencies	Listen to local radio.
U.S. Air Force/State		Conducts air search and rescue operations	Contact the State emergency management office.
U.S. Coast Guard/State	Civil Air Patrol	Conducts sea search and rescue operations	Contact the State emergency management office.
State	Coast Guard and Coast Guard Auxiliary	Conducts disaster response, rescue, and security functions	Contact the State emergency management office.
State/local	National Guard	Provides emergency medical assistance and transportation to emergency room	Check the local directory for an emergency telephone number.
State/local	Emergency Medical Service	Conducts emergency response, rescue, and security functions	Check the local directory for an emergency telephone number.
American Red Cross (ARC)	Police and Fire	Provides mass sheltering, food, first aid, and other disaster relief assistance to disaster victims	Listen to local media for information on shelter openings; check the local directory for emergency telephone numbers.
Salvation Army	Disaster Relief	Provides shelter, food, and other assistance to disaster victims	Check the local directory for an emergency telephone number.
	Disaster Assistance		

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT **AFTER** A DISASTER

AGENCY	PROGRAM OR SERVICE	PURPOSE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FEMA	Federal Disaster Assistance Program	FEMA, along with the Small Business Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides disaster relief, loans, grants, and other assistance to victims of Presidentially declared emergencies or disasters	Disaster Application Centers are set up in disaster areas where victims can apply for aid; check local newspaper, radio, and/or television.
State	State Disaster Assistance	Provides State agency assistance and implements governor's or legislature's approved programs	Contact the State or local emergency management office, or check local newspaper, radio, and/or television.
State	National Guard	Provides community clean-up assistance and security in disaster areas	Contact the State emergency management office.
American Red Cross (ARC)	Individual/Family Disaster Assistance	Provides mass sheltering, food, clothing, comfort kits and clean-up kits, and financial assistance for recovery to disaster victims	Generally, ARC will have designated shelters for victims, will set up service centers near the disaster site, and will have representatives in the FEMA Disaster Application Center. Check with local media for locations.
Salvation Army	Disaster Assistance	Provides shelter, food, clothing, and counseling to disaster victims	Check local media or the local telephone directory.
Mennonite Disaster Service	Disaster Assistance	Provides assistance to disaster victims for clean-up, repair to homes, and rebuilding of homes	Contact a representative in the ARC service center or local Mennonite Church.
Church of the Brethren	Disaster Assistance	Provides clean-up assistance to disaster victims; coordinates the cooperative childcare programs that provide childcare in shelters and in the Disaster Application Centers	Check with local media or contact ARC service center.
Seventh-Day Adventist Church Community Services	Disaster Assistance	Provides distribution to disaster victims of processed clothing, bedding, and other supplies	Contact your local Seventh-Day Adventist Church, check local media, or contact the ARC service center.

CHALLENGE EXERCISE: Programs and Services for Emergency Management

Based on the tables on the preceding pages, answer the following questions by placing a check next to the *best* response. (Answers on page A-2)

1. Where could you obtain information about the National Flood Insurance Program?
☐ a. Contact the local fire department.
☐ b. Contact the Department of the Interior.
☐ c. Contact a local property insurance agency.
2. How would you find out about recent research in flood hazard mitigation?
☐ a. Contact the local emergency manager.
☐ b. Contact NOAA.
☐ c. Contact the local power company.
3. How would you obtain information about weather conditions and trends?
☐ a. Contact the National Weather Service.
☐ b. Contact the Department of the Interior.
☐ c. Contact the Department of Transportation.
4. How should you get information on shelter openings?
☐ a. Listen to local media.
☐ b. Call the U.S. Geological Survey.
☐ c. Call the U.S. Coast Guard.
5. Where would you apply for disaster relief if your area was devastated in a Presidentially declared disaster?
☐ a. At a shelter set up by the Red Cross
☐ b. At a Disaster Application Center set up by FEMA
☐ c. At the office of your local emergency manager

USING YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NETWORK

Although the emergency management network is a complex organization of government agencies, Federal programs, and private organizations, you have a simple way to access all of its resources. *You should turn first to your local government for assistance, either before, during, or after a major emergency or disaster.* To find out what mitigation measures you can take, what places have been designated as shelters, or what potential emergencies threaten your community, contact your local emergency manager.

Your Local Emergency Manager

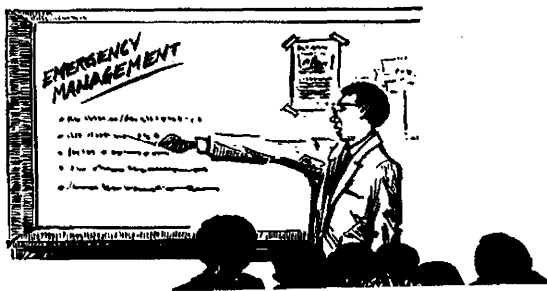
A local emergency manager is usually appointed by local elected officials to coordinate all of the emergency-related activities of a community. The actual job of emergency management coordination will vary depending on the community. In a rural community with a small population, this person may have many other responsibilities besides emergency management. In a large city, this individual is kept busy solely with emergency management activities; he or she may also have a staff that works entirely on emergency management.

We have already said that the emergency manager coordinates the emergency management activities in your community. Some of this person's general activities will include the following:



Particularly in smaller communities, the person responsible for emergency management coordination may also carry additional responsibilities.

- Conducting a vulnerability analysis to determine which hazards threaten your community;
- Working with local government officials to establish mitigation measures;
- Locating resources (equipment, personnel, medical services) within the community;
- Establishing mutual-aid agreements for sharing resources with other communities;
- Establishing warning systems;
- Planning evacuation routes;
- Coordinating local response activities in an actual emergency;
- Enlisting and training volunteers;



Educating the public is a vital part of a community's emergency management responsibilities.

- Ensuring that sheltering is provided for all types of hazards, and coordinating sheltering activities with the American Red Cross; and
- Educating the public.

Whether your community is large or small, the emergency manager is the *first and primary source of information about the emergency management activities in your community, your State, and the country.*

The title of the emergency manager may vary in different communities. To locate the emergency manager, look in the local telephone directory. If you check the listings for

your local government, you may find the number listed under any of the following titles.

- Emergency coordinator
- Civil defense director
- Civil preparedness coordinator
- Emergency manager
- Disaster services
- Public safety
- Emergency preparedness

For example, can you find the emergency manager in the following excerpt from a Centerville telephone directory?

Centerville City Government

Communications Center	
314 N. Main Street	555-4173
Civil Preparedness—Emergency Coordinator	
314 N. Main Street	555-4173
Credit Union City Hall	555-4177
Elections Board	
Judicial Building	555-5745
Fire Department	
Emergency	911
Routine Business	555-4322

In Centerville, under the heading “Centerville City Government,” the emergency manager is listed as Civil Preparedness—Emergency Coordinator.

Emergency Manager

Heading _____

Listing _____

Phone _____

Look in your own telephone directory to find your emergency manager. Write the listing below. If you cannot find a listing, call your city, town, or county government’s main number and ask how to find a telephone number for the emergency manager. You may have to refer to one of the other listings shown on page 7-8 to establish contact.

Your emergency manager can help you in your efforts to mitigate, prepare, respond, or recover. Your manager is likely to be very busy with emergency management activities for your community; therefore, to get the most help, you should know what questions to ask and when to ask them. You will get more cooperation and better results if you ask a few informed questions. The following section will help you develop your questions.

ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS ON PLANNING AND MITIGATION

You have already determined the major natural, technological, and national security hazards that could happen in your community. You have identified some of the things that you can do to mitigate the effects of those hazards in your home. However, you still may have some additional questions.

- ☐ 1. ***What are the natural and technological hazards that present the greatest threat to me and to my community?***

To find the answer...

Consult your community’s *vulnerability analysis* study. (One should have been conducted.) Inform your local emergency manager that you have tried to analyze the risks to your community. List the natural, technological, and national security threats that you selected as posing the greatest risks. Ask if your analysis agrees with the results of the community’s vulnerability analysis.

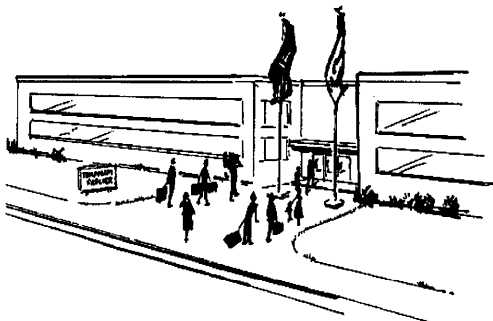
CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF THIS IS A QUESTION THAT CONCERNS YOU.

- ☐ 2. ***What are the public warning signals in my community for natural, technological, and national security emergencies?***

To find the answer...

Ask your emergency manager about your community’s established public warning signals for natural, technological, or national security emergencies. If such signals have been established, s/he will be able to tell you what they are. Chances are the warning will be announced on local radio or television stations, or the signal may be a siren.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF THIS IS A QUESTION THAT CONCERNS YOU.



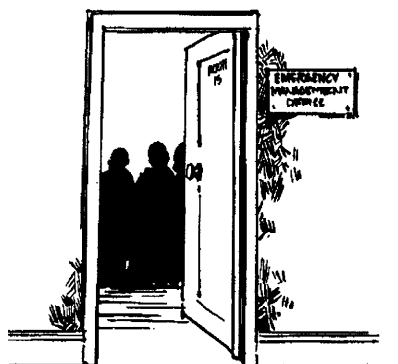
Evacuees who are unable to stay at the homes of friends or relatives are often given temporary shelter in schools or other community facilities.

- ☐ 3. ***Where would I go to seek shelter in an emergency involving one of the natural or technological hazards that threatens my community?***

To find the answer...

Chances are that you have friends or relatives with whom you could stay if an emergency forced you to evacuate. However, if you had to seek shelter fast and couldn't get to your friends or relatives, you would need to find a public shelter. The location of these shelters would be announced in the local media, but it is a sensible precaution to inquire in advance.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO FIND OUT WHERE PUBLIC SHELTERS ARE LOCATED.



- ☐ 4. ***I live in a community that may be eligible for flood insurance. How do I find out about this insurance program?***

To find the answer...

Ask your property insurance agent if your community is eligible. If your agent does not know, contact your emergency manager, building official, or local floodplain management administrator.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO FIND THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION.

- ☐ 5. ***How can my friends and I learn about the preparedness plans in my community?***

To find the answer...

Ask your emergency manager to speak to your neighborhood, church, school, or community service group. An invitation extended by a group makes good use of the emergency manager's time and offers a good environment for sharing information and concerns.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU WANT TO INVITE THE EMERGENCY MANAGER TO SPEAK.

- ☐ 6. ***How can I have my preparedness plans checked to see if they are complete and if I have made the best choices?***

To find the answer...

Ask your emergency management office or local Red Cross chapter for publications or public education programs specifically about preparedness in your community. Ask if you can make an appointment to go over your plans.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO FIND OUT ABOUT LOCAL PUBLICATIONS, PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS, OR NEED TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE EMERGENCY MANAGER OR RED CROSS OFFICE.

- ☐ 7. ***I would like to learn more about stocking food and emergency equipment in case I am forced to take shelter in my home. Where do I find information about this?***

To find the answer...

Consult FEMA and Red Cross publications that recommend emergency supplies. These publications provide detailed lists of foods, supplies, and tools that would be useful in a shelter. Your local emergency management office or the American Red Cross may have these publications or be able to help you obtain them. See the Resource Section on page R-3 for a list of publications you can order.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO ORDER PUBLICATIONS.

- ☐ 8. ***I live in an older house, and building codes may have changed since it was built. How can I find out if it is safe from fire, flood, earthquake, high winds, or landslide damage?***

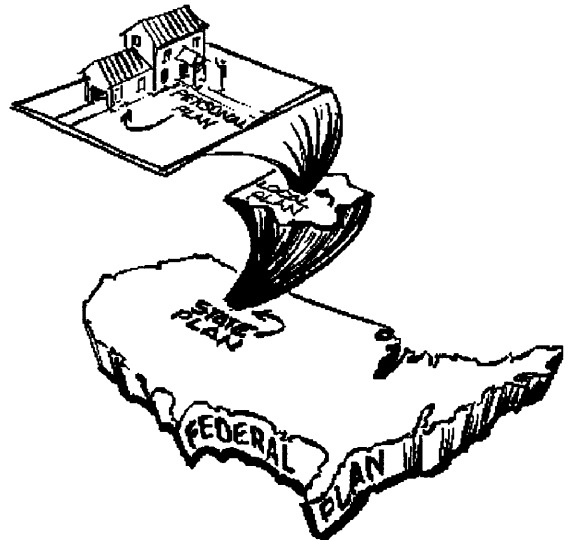
To find the answer...

Contact your local building inspector, who can send someone to check your dwelling. For fire safety, contact your local fire department. The fire department offers fire safety inspections as a regular public service. If you live in a rural area that has no enforced building codes, you should contact your local emergency management office for advice.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO HAVE YOUR HOME INSPECTED.

Look over the boxes that you have checked. The checks that you made represent actions that you should take to ensure your emergency preparedness.

If you have other questions about mitigation and preparedness for your local emergency manager, write them down before you contact this individual.



To be effective, emergency preparedness must take place at all levels—Federal, State, local, and individual.

Use this space to list additional questions you would like to ask your local emergency manager about your planning and mitigation.

ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT EMERGENCY RESPONSE

If a major emergency or disaster happens in your community, you and your community will put into effect the preparedness plans that you have made. If you must evacuate, you will be advised to do so by local officials. If you must seek shelter in your home, warnings and instructions will probably come from the local radio and television stations.

You may have many questions about how to get help if you are stranded in your car, in your home, or in some remote place such as a field, a lake, or a wooded area. Your response in situations such as these depends on the emergency in which you are involved.

- ☐ 9. *How do I find out how to respond to many different emergency conditions?*

To find the answer...

Get a copy of FEMA's publication H-34, *Are you Ready? Your Guide to Disaster Preparedness*. Your local emergency management office will probably have a copy for you to take. If not, see the resource section of this book on page R-1 for information on how to order it. Keep the book where you or your family members can find it in an emergency. It might be a good idea to have one copy for your home and one for your car. This handbook will tell you what to do if you find yourself in most major emergency situations. You can also obtain publications on disaster preparedness from your local Red Cross.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO GET COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.

- ☐ 10. ***Are there any special services available to help handicapped persons in an emergency situation?***

To find the answer...

Ask your local emergency manager about established procedures for assisting you if you are handicapped, ill, or injured and need special help. Often fire, police, and emergency medical services have special services for handicapped or incapacitated persons. To make certain that help will be available when you need it, you should contact your emergency manager before an emergency occurs.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU HAVE A PARTICULAR PROBLEM THAT WOULD REQUIRE SPECIAL HELP IN AN EMERGENCY.

ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT EMERGENCY RECOVERY

After a major emergency or disaster, you, your family, and your community will probably be overwhelmed. If you had to evacuate, you will be eager to return to your home. If your home has been damaged, you may be at a loss, wondering what to do and where to go for help; and so will everyone else who has suffered damage.

If you have been evacuated, wait until local authorities have cleared the area before you go back to your home. If you are in a public shelter, an announcement will be made when it is safe to return to your home. If you found shelter elsewhere, your local media will be providing announcements when it is safe to return.

If your home has been damaged or destroyed, you may need answers to these questions.

- ☐ 11. ***How do I find temporary lodgings?***

To find the answer...

Finding a place to stay is your responsibility. Your insurance policy may have coverage for temporary living expenses. You may want to go to the home of a friend or relative. If you cannot obtain lodging, contact the Red Cross or Salvation Army. Check your local telephone directory for the phone listing for these agencies. Also, your local media will publicize information on where to go for help.

CHECK THE BOX ABOVE IF YOU NEED TO CONTACT YOUR INSURANCE AGENT ABOUT TEMPORARY LIVING EXPENSES.

- ☐ 12. ***How do I repair or rebuild?***

To find the answer...

Your insurance company will send a damage assessor to estimate the cost to repair or rebuild. The insurance agent will help you file a claim. If your insurance does not cover all the damages, you may be eligible for assistance through local, State, and volunteer agencies.

If your community has been declared a disaster area by the President, you may be eligible for Federal disaster assistance. If your home has been destroyed, you may be able to get a grant or loan to help pay for your housing and the rebuilding or repair of your home. A Disaster Application Center will be set up in your community where you can file a request for a Federal disaster assistance grant or loan. The location of the center and a telephone number will be announced in your local newspaper or on television or radio. Your local emergency management office also can provide this information.

CHECK THE BOX BY QUESTION 12 IF YOU NEED TO REVIEW YOUR INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR REPAIRING/REBUILDING DAMAGED PROPERTY AND REPLACING PERSONAL BELONGINGS.

SHARING YOUR KNOWLEDGE WITH YOUR COMMUNITY

Now that you are better prepared, you may want to help prepare others or you may want to join one of the emergency service groups in your community. Here are some useful ways to share your knowledge. Check the box next to the activities that interest you.

- ☐ *Start a neighborhood preparedness group.*
Organize a group of your neighbors to make neighborhood emergency preparedness plans. You may want to share resources to build and stock a group shelter, make evacuation plans with shared responsibilities for locating all members, children, and pets, or help each other improve the safety of your homes by planting ground cover, windbreaks, or reinforced walls, especially in areas threatened by landslides or floods.
- ☐ *Organize an educational group to prepare more people in your community.*
Your church group, community service group, or other group of concerned citizens can increase the preparedness of its members by planning an educational program on emergency management. You can use this course as the basis of your program. As a group, you can study other FEMA courses designed to help citizens prepare for specific emergencies. You can also enroll in Red Cross training programs to learn how to help yourself and others. By reading other publications, watching films, or inviting speakers, you will increase your own emergency management awareness, knowledge, and preparedness, and also be able to make suggestions to improve the overall preparedness of your community.
- ☐ *Become a leader for a youth group.*
Educating young people in emergency management is an effective way to increase public awareness of the need for emergency preparedness. Scout groups focus on self-help and survival training. Church youth groups emphasize community service. Through emergency management projects, young people can help their families to be better protected. As more young people get involved in emergency management, the number of prepared, involved citizens in the community will increase.
- ☐ *Volunteer to assist a group that serves your community through emergency management activities.*
The table below names some groups active throughout the United States—and there may be other groups in your specific area. Check the groups that you might like to join.

NAME	ACTIVITIES	WHO TO CONTACT
<input type="checkbox"/> Local Emergency Management	Aid emergency manager in preparedness, response, and recovery operations; serve as radiological monitor, for example.	Local emergency manager
<input type="checkbox"/> American Red Cross	Aid disaster victims. Manage public shelters in time of emergency. Help the public prepare for, respond to, or cope with disaster.	Local Red Cross
<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	Serve the local emergency communications systems; must be a licensed amateur radio operator.	Local emergency manager to see if RACES has been organized in your community
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	Fly search-and-rescue missions in emergencies; pilot license is not required.	State emergency management office to find out where your State wing is located
<input type="checkbox"/> Coast Guard Auxiliary	Participate in search-and-rescue missions at sea or on other large bodies of water.	State emergency management office to find out where to reach your State Coast Guard Auxiliary

Use this space to write down other ways that you can think of to help your community. Contact your local emergency management official or American Red Cross for additional suggestions.

UNIT SIX PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

In this unit, you checked the actions that you should take to get information. You also checked actions that you want to take to share your emergency management knowledge. Go back through the unit and review the actions that you checked. Mark those actions below.

INFORMATION TO GET

- ☐ 1. Compare the natural hazards and the technological hazards that I selected as posing the greatest threats with the results of my emergency manager's vulnerability analysis.
- ☐ 2. Ask my emergency manager what the public warning signals are in my community for natural and technological emergencies.
- ☐ 3. Ask my emergency manager or local Red Cross chapter about community plans for sheltering.
- ☐ 4. Ask my property insurance agent if I am eligible for flood insurance.
- ☐ 5. Ask my emergency manager what evacuation plans have been made for this community.
- ☐ 6. Invite the emergency manager or a Red Cross representative to speak to my neighborhood group, church group, school group, or community service group.
- ☐ 7. Find out about publications or public education programs from my local emergency management office and the local chapter of the Red Cross.
- ☐ 8. Find out about publications on stocking supplies from my local emergency manager.
- ☐ 9. Have my home inspected for safety from disasters that threaten this community.
- ☐ 10. Order publications about preparing a home fallout shelter (see the Resource section of this book, page R-3).
- ☐ 11. Get a copy of FEMA's publication H-34, *Are You Ready*, and contact my local Red Cross for similar publications.
- ☐ 12. Ask my emergency manager about special help for handicapped persons in emergencies.
- ☐ 13. Ask my insurance agent about coverage for temporary living expenses.
- ☐ 14. Review with my insurance agent my coverage for repairing and rebuilding damaged property, as well as for replacing personal belongings.

SPECIAL INTERESTS

- ☐ 1. Start a neighborhood preparedness group.
- ☐ 2. Organize an educational group to prepare more people in this community.
- ☐ 3. Become a youth leader.
- ☐ 4. Become a community emergency volunteer.
- ☐ 5. Become a shelter manager.
- ☐ 6. Become a radiological monitor.
- ☐ 7. Join the Civil Air Patrol.
- ☐ 8. Join the Coast Guard Auxiliary.
- ☐ 9. Join the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service.
- ☐ 10. Join the following emergency service: _____

- ☐ 11. Help my community in the following ways: _____

HOW WELL HAVE YOU LEARNED?

Unit Six Review

(Answers on page A-2)

Answer each of the following questions by placing a check next to the *best* response.

1. Responsibility for protection of citizens at the local level belongs to
 - ☐ a. The Fire Chief.
 - ☐ b. The Police Chief.
 - ☐ c. The Federal government.
 - ☐ d. Local elected officials.
2. At the Federal level, responsibility for public protection belongs to
 - ☐ a. Congress.
 - ☐ b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - ☐ c. The President of the United States.
 - ☐ d. The Supreme Court.
3. To access resources within the emergency management network, you should first turn to
 - ☐ a. Your local government.
 - ☐ b. The Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - ☐ c. Your family lawyer.
 - ☐ d. Your insurance agent.
4. The general activities of an emergency manager typically include
 - ☐ a. Planning evacuation routes.
 - ☐ b. Locating resources within the community.
 - ☐ c. Enlisting and training volunteers.
 - ☐ d. All of the above.
5. Another name for "civil defense director" or "civil preparedness coordinator" is
 - ☐ a. Mayor.
 - ☐ b. Fire Chief.
 - ☐ c. Emergency Manager.
 - ☐ d. Governor.